THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE FUNCTION WORD SYSTEM FROM VULGAR LATIN TO MODERN SPANISH

BY

HARRIETT ANNETTE SELTZER

B.S. in Ed., Illinois State Normal University, 1944
A.M., University of Illinois, 1947

AN ABSTRACT OF A THESIS

SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS
FOR THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY IN SPANISH
IN THE GRADUATE COLLEGE OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, 1950

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R. UNIV. BIBLIOTHEEK LEIDEN

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Introduction

1. Purpose

The purpose of this study is to show the development of the system of function words used in colloquial Spanish. In order to achieve this purpose, it was necessary to divide the study into two parts. Part I presents a series of three independent descriptions of the function word systems found in the three stages of the Spanish language; Hispanic Vulgar Latin, Old Spanish, Modern Spanish. In Part II the three independent stages of Part I are interpreted as a sequence, and the history of the individual phenomena is sketched. Furthermore, the attempt is made to show in the second part which constructions, that were expressed entirely or in part by function words, were also expressed by inflection. The model which served as a source of inspiration through-out was Charles Carpenter Fries' American English Grammar (New York, 1940).

2. Source material

The examples used in this study are based upon material found in three colloquial texts representing Vulgar Latin of the fourth (or sixth) century (Leo Spitzer, "The Epic Style of the Pilgrim Aetheria," Comparative Literature, 1.225 [1949]), Old Spanish of the early fourteenth century and Modern Spanish of the late nineteenth century. They are respectively the Peregrinatio Aetheriae (ed. W. Heraeus, Heidelberg, 1921); El Libro del Cauallero Zifar (ed. C. P. Wagner, Ann Arbor, Michigan, 1929); and a Mexican sainete La Vecindad de la Purísima by Eduardo Macedo Arbeu (Mexico, 1902). The Peregrinatio Aetheriae and La Vecindad

de la Purísima were used in their entirety whereas only conversational portions of the Cauallero Zifar were excerpted.

3. Definitions

"By a function word I mean a word that has little or no meaning apart from the grammatical idea it expresses" (Fries 109). What Fries calls the grammatical idea may be interpreted as the imparting of a grammatical function to a given expression which that expression does not have without the function word.

1. When a word links two or more elements (such as sentences, action expressions, noun expressions, finite verb forms, non-finite verb forms, adverbs or adjectives) of the same level, it is designated as a 'coordinative function word'.

1.1. The difference between 'sentence' and 'action expression' is purely an arbitrary one based for obvious reasons on the criterion of punctuation rather than that of intonation. Any word being, or group of words containing, a finite verb form beginning with a capital letter and ending with terminal punctuation is considered a 'sentence'.

1.2. The term 'action expression' designates any word being, or group of words containing, a finite verb form which does not begin with a capital letter and end with terminal punctuation.

1.3. A 'noun expression' designates any word or group of words which is, or the head of which is, a substantive.

1.4. Two finite verb forms are considered to be coordinate if they contain the same subject. This implies that two finite verb forms which do not contain the same subject are considered two 'action expressions'.

2. When conjunctions serve to give a grammatical function to clauses, they are designated as 'function words introducing action expressions'. The 'function word introducing an action expression' changes the action expression to a grammatical

element having the function of either actor, object, predicative, adverb or adjective.

2.1. A 'uni-functional function word' is a function word which merely introduces an action expression but has no particular function within the action expression.

2.2. A 'bi-functional function word' not only introduces the action expression but within the action expression itself it may have the function of either actor, object or adverb.

2.3. A 'redundant function word' is one that is repeated within the action expression but which serves no additional grammatical function.

3. When prepositions serve to give a grammatical function to phrases, they are designated as 'function words introducing noun expressions'. A function word introducing a noun expression changes the noun expression to a grammatical element having the function of either actor, object, predicative, adverb or adjective.

4. When the word *se* serves to give the grammatical meaning of passive voice to the finite verb form it precedes, it is considered a 'function word used with finite verb forms'.

5. When auxiliaries serve to give added grammatical meaning of person, number, tense, mood, aspect, and voice to the lexical meaning of the non-finite verb forms they precede or follow, they are designated as 'function words used with non-finite verb forms'.

6. When adverbs, adjectives, articles or prepositions serve to give grammatical functions to adverbs and adjectives, the former adverbs, adjectives, articles and preposition are designated as 'function words used with adverbs and adjectives'.

7. When a word characterizes a following expression as an exclamation, interrogation, or direct address, it is designated as a 'funtcion word introducing certain intonational types'.

8. When a word characterizes a following expression as an independent element or loose construction, that is, an element or construction which is grammatically independent of the rest of the sentence, it is characterized as a function word.

4. Notes about the abstract

In this abstract the second part of the study, which sketches the historical development and discusses inflection still present in Vulgar Latin and preserved to a certain degree in Old Spanish and Modern Spanish, is completely omitted. A condensed form of the introduction is presented, the three descriptive systems of Part I, which have identical digitals, are put together with one example given from each part provided that such an example was found. In the examples the italicized portions represent function words. The figures after each quotation refer to page number and line of the respective texts. VL means Vulgar Latin; OS, Old Spanish and MS, Modern Spanish.

The Function Word System In Spanish

1. Function words as coordinators

The words most commonly found as coordinators were:

VL *ac, ac sic ergo, aut, aut...aut, aut...uel, autem, deinde, denique et, ecce et, enim, ergo, ergo et, ergo et...sicut et, et, et...et, et...et...et, et at, et...ergo, et ideo, et sic, etiam, etiam et, etiam et...et, etiam...sed et, interea, itaque ergo, item, licet tamen, nam, nam et, nec non et, nec non etiam, nec non etiam et, nec non etiam...sed, nec non etiam et...sed et, nisi quod,* a negative plus *nisi, non...sed, non solum...sed et, praeter, propterea autem,* a form of *qui,* a form of *qui* plus an antecedent, a preposition plus a form of *qui* plus an antecedent, *qui tamen* plus an antecedent, *sed, sed et...nec non etiam, seu, seu...seu, sicut et, tam...quam, tam...quam et, tam...quam etiam...sed et, tamen, tamen...ac sic,*

tantum quod, tunc, tunc autem, tunc ergo, ut etiam et, uel, verum autem.

OS *asy commo, bien asy...commo, assi que, ca, commo, e, e...e, e asy, e asy que, e otrosy, e porende, e por eso, e por esto, e pues, mas, nin, nin...nin, o, o...o, onde, onde por esto, otrosy, pero, peroque, pues, que, que non, synon, tan bien...commo.*

MS *además, así es que, conque, como, como que, croque, de modo que, en cambio, en fin, entonces, es que, ni, ni... ni, o, pero, porque, pues, pos ni que, por eso, por más que...nada que, que, si que, siquiera ansina, también, y, y...y, y...luego, e...aluego, y a más que, y ni que, y onde que, y por eso.*

1.1. The coordinator links sentences.

VL Nam ipse uicus nunc appellatur Hero...nam in finibus Egypti est. Locus *autem* ipse satis gratus est, nam et pars quedam fluminis Nili ibi currit (10.2-6).

OS Çertas...non podia ser tan grant nasçençia en aquel lugar. *E* mala nasçençia nasca en quanto bien quiere aquel que vos lo fizo (206.7-9).

MS Afortunadamente ya pasó la revista. *Pero* vamos á otra cosa (13.4-5).

1.2. The coordinator links action expressions.

VL Certe locum cum uideremus, columnam nullam uidimus, *et ideo* fallere uos super hanc rem non possum (15.9-10).

OS e sabre quantos son *o* por qual parte abredes la entrada mejor (192.7-8).

MS Dónde está *que* no lo veo? (30.15).

1.3. The coordinator links noun expressions.

1.31. The noun expressions are endocentric.

VL nisi monasteria sine numero uirorum *ac* mulierum (27.20-21).

OS do nunca ouo pes *nin* cosa biua del mundo (225.9-10).

MS Los hombres *como* los pueblos, tenemos necesidades... (25.12).

1.32. The noun expressions are exocentric.

VL *aut* ad Crucem *uel* in Eleona...(44.34-35).

OS ca el su amor non dura entero en el uno *nin* en el otro... (237.4-5).

MS Aquí estoy con el coñan, con los puros *y* con las copas (35.30).

1.4. The coordinator links finite verb forms.

VL qui rubus usque in hodie uiuet *et* mittet uirgultas (5.18-19).

OS que tan escorrechamente andan *e* caualgan commo tu (205.17).

MS Pos si corren *y* hasta tienen premio (6.36).

1.5. The coordinator links non-finite verb forms.

VL Ipse ergo cum se dignatus fuisset uexare *et* ibi nobis occurrere...(10.33-34).

OS e non vos desnaturando del, *nin* vos fallesçiendo... (199.10-11).

1.6. The coordinator links adverbs.

VL quoniam non eos subis lente *et* lente per girum... (2.38-39).

OS ca el traydor es dado por semejante a la culebra que nunca anda derecha, *synon* tuerta...(221.7-8).

MS Las mujeres son así *y* más cuando se trata de jóvenes de nuestras hechuras (26.25-26).

1.7. The coordinator links adjectives.

VL aperiebant et faciebant uallem infinitam ingens, planissima *et* ualde pulchram... (1.3-4).

OS con un cauallero muy bueno *e* muy rico... (283.15-16).

MS Ahí donde la ve usted es muy hacendosa *y* muy trabajadora (15.21-22).

2. Function words with action expressions

The words most commonly found as function words with action expressions were:

VL a zero function word, *a* plus a form of *qui, antequam, cum, de* plus a form of *qui, donec, dum, eo quod, in* plus a form of *qui, inter* plus a form of *qui, postquam, priusquam, qua, quando, quaecumque, quandiu, quemadmodum,* a form of *qui,* a form of *qui* plus a noun, a preposition plus a form of *qui* plus a noun, *quia, quod, quoniam, quoniam et, si, sic...ut, tanto...ut, ubi, ubicumque, unde, ut, ut et.*

OS a zero function word, *a que, ante que, a quien, asy commo, atal...qual, atan...que, ca, commo, commoquier que, commo si, con que, cuyo* plus a noun, *de commo, de guisa que, de la qual, de quanto, de que, deque, despues de que, despues que, do, el qual* plus a noun, *en commo, en manera que, en quanto, en que, fasta que, la qual, luego que, maguer, mientra, para que, por, por do, por que, por...que, por quien, pues, quando, quanto, que, que sy, qui, quien, quier...quier, sy, tan...que.*

MS a zero function word, *a la que, apenas, aunque, con que, como, como si, cuando, de donde, dende que, dende antes que, de que, después que, donde, hasta que, mientras, para que, para quién, por donde, por más que, porque, porque como, pues, que, quien, si, ya que.*

2.1. The function word is uni-functional.

2.11. The action expression is an actor.

VL Consuetudo est, *ut* fiat hic oratio ab his qui ueniunt... (1.9-10).

OS E sabida cosa es *que* los reys judgan la tierra e el saber judga a ellos (293.3-4).

MS Era bueno *que* barrieran ellos mesmos! (11.28-29).

2.12. The action expression is an object.

VL quando uidit, *quod* filii Israhel dimiserant eum... (10.37-38).

OS e creo *que* nos Dios faria bien con ellos... (191.17).

MS Porque no sabía *si* corrían (6.35).

2.13. The action expression is a predicative.

OS Bien semeja *que* es verdadero el enxienplo que dize que quando pelean los ladrones descubrense los furtos (219.6-8).

MS A mí me parece *que* enseña el cobre (17.1).

2.14. The action expression is an adverb.

VL ubi sederant filii Israhel, *dum* Moyses ascenderet in montem Dei et descenderet... (6.1-2).

OS e *mientra* duro en la lealtad tenudos fueron de guardar el omenage... (219.24-26).

MS que me pelizca los brazos *cuando* le merco el arroz (22.19-20).

2.2. The function word is bi-functional.

2.21. The function word is an actor.

2.211. The action expression is an actor.

OS *Quien* tal fruente tiene, segunt lo que aprendistes, que muestra? (267.4-5).

MS me sobra *quien* me cambee (20.32).

2.212. The action expression is an object.

OS creo que fallastes *quien* vos crismase (215.5).

2.213. The action expression is an adjective.

VL Itaque ergo Deus noster Iesus, *qui* sperantes in se non deseret... (12.8-9).

OS e nunca les fizo cosa *que* a mala estança fuese... (191.19).

MS Siempre salen ustedes con papeles *que* ni valen nada... (25.9).

2.22. The function word is the first object.

2.221. The action expression is an object.

VL ut nec ipsi haberent uel una die *quod* biberent (22.14-15).

OS E nuestro padre fue buscar *que* comiesen (188.7-8).

2.222. The action expression is an adjective.

VL inter montes illos, *quos* superius dixeram... (7.17-18).

OS por aquella fe *que* me tu deues, que me digas sy son biuos e sanos (205.7-8).

MS Cuéntele todos los chismes *que* quiera (11.19).

2.23. The function word is the second object.

2.231. The action expression is an adjective.

OS El sabio non le quiso responder, ca tantas preguntas podria fazer un loco *a que* non podrian dar consejo todos los sabios del mundo... (268.20-22).

MS Siquiera ansina podremos encajarla, porque como allí no hay niña *á la que* le entriéguemos (5.10).

2.24. The function word is an adverb.

2.241. The action expression is an object.

OS e dixieronle *de commo* non queria dezir a ninguno por que lo fiziera sy non a el (286.15-16).

MS Miren *por donde* ha salido este! (30.8).

2.242. The action expression is an adverb.

OS e llego ally *do* nos estauamos trebejando... (187.22-23).

MS Eso crerá usté, pero le voy á enseñar que *como* la pinto la brinco! (38.20-21).

2.243. The action expression is an adjective.

VL nam hic est locus, *ubi* accepta lex paschae (9.30).

OS muy ferida fue la batalla *do* fueron tantos muertos (215.16-17).

MS es una infraición de policía tirar agua puerca por los lugares *donde* pasa gente (12.20-22).

2.3. The function word is redundant.

2.31. The action expression is an actor.

OS Mios fijos, [cosa muy verdadera es *que* qualquier bien e don perfecto que en nos es, *que* del omnipotente Dios lo recebimos (255.3-5).

2.32. The action expression is an object.

OS ruegovos *que* si Dios vitoria vos diere, *que* me non dexedes aqui murir... (196.8-9).

2.33. The action expression is a predicative.

OS Amigos, non semeja *que* segunt los fuegos que paresçen *que* grant gente ally aya... (191.15-17).

3. Function words with noun expressions

The words most commonly found as function words with noun expressions were:

VL *a* (*ab*), *ac si, ad, ante, cata, circa, citra, contra, cum, de, de inter, de intro, foras, in, in giro, infra, intro, iuxta, per, post, pro, prope, propter, secundum, sine, subter, super, supra, trans, usque ad.*

OS a zero function word, *a, a menos de, asy commo, cerca de, commo, commo a, con, de, en, entrante de, entre, fasta, fasta dentro en, para, por, por de, por entre, por quien, sobre, suso, syn.*

MS a zero function word, *a, al* plus infinitive plus object, *antes de, a pesar de, bajo, como, con, con qué, contra, de, de á, desde, después de, detrás de, en, entre, hace, hasta, para, por, sin, sobre.*

3.1. The noun expression is the first object.

3.11. The bound form is used in addition to the function word form.

OS E commo lo llamaremos *a* ese vuestro fijo (242.4-5).

3.12. The function word form is used without the bound form.

VL Ostenderunt etiam nobis locum, ubi *de* spiritu Moysi acceperunt septuaginta uiri (6.31-33).

OS que en tan mala pres posistes *a* esta dueña por su desauentura? (187.4-5).

MS Ay, Dios tenga en su gloria *á* la niña Merceditas! (6.11).

3.2. The noun expressions is the second object.

3.21. The bound form is used in addition to the function word form.

OS *A*l leal señor...gelo fizieron (219.23-24).

MS Ya le he dicho *a* usted que quiero ver asiada esta casa (12.3-4).

3.22. The function word form is used without the bound form.

VL cum haec *ad* vuestram affectionem darem...(28.22-23).

OS en manera que aya su parte de la onrra e de la merçed que Dios *a* nos fizo (252.3-4).

MS Voy á entregar estos papeles y los periódicos *á* los interesados (19.4-5).

3.3. The noun expression is a predicative.

VL quae est *ac si* fluuius ingens argenteus (21.23-24).

OS el non mostrando que se saluara ende, non lo deuieran resçebir *por* señor...(220.5-6).

MS *Para* simple no se estudia (17.10).

3.4. The noun expression is an adverb.

VL accedite *foras* hostium ecclesiae...(14.25-26).

OS e tomome *en* la boca e leuome *a*l monte (187.23).

MS *Con* razón tiene tanta escuela! (28.10).

3.5. The noun expression is an adjective.

VL fundamenta *de* castris filiorum Israhel et habitationibus ipsorum...(12.21-22).

OS e posaron en una posada *entrante de* la villa (188.6-7).

MS Doña Policarpa, en este mismo instante vamos á cobrar un cheque *contra* el Banco de Londres (25.7-8).

4. The Function word with finite verb forms

The only word used as a function word with finite verb forms was found to be *se* (used in any of its various forms).

4.1. *Se* is the subject or object.

OS O quan caramente [*se*] compra el infierno! (220.19).

MS Y lo que *se* suda (19.2).

4.2. *Se* is the subject.

OS Onde por esto, mios fijos, deuedes saber que en poder

del ome es que pueda forçar las voluntades de su carne, e que *se* pueda esforçar las bondades del alma... (269.15-17).

MS Para simple no *se* estudia (17.10).

4.3. *Se* is the object.

OS mas sy la cosa non *se* comiença nunca se puede acabar (275.9-10).

MS Ay, ay, ay las cosas que *se* ven! (19.1).

5. Function words with non-finite verb forms

The words most commonly found as function words with non-finite verb forms were:

VL *coepi, consuescere, debere, dici, dignari, esse, necesse esse, satis esse, festinare, habere, incipere, nolle, optari, posse, solere, stare, sufficere, uelle, uideri.*

OS *andar, asentarse a, atreverse a, auer, auer a, auer de, auer que, começar, começar a, conuenir de, cuydar, deuer, dudar de, escusarse de, estar, estar de, inclinarse a, jurar de, pararse a, poder, querer, saber, ser, tener, venir, venir a, yr.*

MS *acabar de, acordarse de, andar, antojar, deber, deber de, dejar de, dejarse de, dilatar en, empezar a, estar, haber, haber de, haber que, hacerse de, ir, ir a, largarse a, pasar a, poder, ponerse a, procurar, quedar, querer, saber, ser, tener, tener que, tocar, venir a, ver, ver a, volver a.*

5.1. The function word is used with a present participle.

OS e llego ally do nos *estauamos* trebejando... (187.22-23).

MS Es ese muchacho que *va* entrando (30.16).

5.2. The function word is used with a past participle.

5.21. The past participle agrees with the subject.

VL Cum autem facta *fuerit* missa... (35.25).

OS pues *somos* fechos a ymagen y semejança suya... (255.6).

MS porque ya *son* las ocho y media dadas... (17.3-4).

5.22. The past participle agrees with the subject.

VL ubi ipsi castra posita *habebant* (22.9-10).

OS e queriendo conplir justiçia, la qual *tengo* acomendada del mio señor... (224.22-23).

MS Con una copa de refino ya los *tienen* ganados! (7.1-2).

5.23. The past participle does not agree with the subject or object.

OS E ella *auia* tomado una calle e el tomo otra... (188.11-12).

MS Cuánto *han* subido! (7.26).

5.3. The function word is used with a future active participle.

VL ut statiua, quam factura *eram,* ibi facerem (27.19).

5.4. The function word is used with a future passive participle.

VL quicumque *essent* baptizandi... (17.38).

5.5. The function word is used with an infinitive.

5.51. The function word precedes the infinitive.

5.511. The function word is used with an epenthetic element before the infinitive.

OS e luego se *han a* tornar para el conde (196.3).

MS *Vas á* seguir á la vecinita? (30.4).

5.512. The function word is used without an epenthetic element before the infiinitive.

VL *cepimus* ascendere montes singulos (2.37).

OS ca non fizo porque *deua* murir... (189.1).

MS Ya se *puede* pasar? (24.22).

5.52. The function word follows the infinitive.

5.521. The function word is used with an intervening element after the infinitive.

OS e yo leuarvos-*he* al rey... (199.17).

5.522. The function word is used without an intervening element after the infinitive.

VL sed non ipsa parte exire *habebamus*... (5.10-11).

OS Yo te lo dir*e* (196.17).

MS Se reir*ía* mucho (26.25).

5.6. The function word is used as a noun indicator.

OS synon quanto dura *el* catar e *el* fablar de coraçon entrellos... (237.5-6).

6. Function words with adverbs and adjectives

The words most commonly found as function words with adverbs and adjectives were:

VL *ingens, infinitum, modice,* inflection...*quam, quasi, satis, tam, tam...quam, tantum...quantum, tanto, totus, ualde, uere.*

OS *bien, mas, mas de quanto,* inflection...*de quanto, la mas, mas...que, el mas...que, el mas...de, mucho,muy,* inflection...*que, tal...commo, tamaño...commo, tan, tan... commo.*

MS *bien, más, más...que, mucho, muy,* inflection...*que, tan.*

6.1. The function word is used with adverbs and adjectives.

6.11. The function word is single.

VL apparuit nobis mons ingens et altus *infinitum*... (18.35-36).

OS ca nos auia perdidos ñiños *muy* pequeños (187.12-13).

MS Está *bien* rollisota! (27.27).

6.12. The function word is correlated.

6.121. The first element is expressed by a function word.

VL Et cum hi omnes, qui per girum sunt, *tam* excelsi sint *quam* nunquam me puto uidisse... (2.15-17).

OS non era *mas* negro e *mas* feo diablo *que* ella era (241.25-26).

MS En ese de empenos estamos *más* fuertes *que* usted (31.15-16).

6.122. The first element is expressed by an inflection.

VL Et quid plura? pulchri*or*em territorium puto me nusquam uidisse *quam* est terra Iessen (11.21-23).

OS sy non y ponedes may*or* cura *de quanta* fazedes... (211.3).

MS Los vecinos son pi*or que* tropa (14.2).

6.123. The first element is expressed in the adverb or adjective.

VL uidi locum modice quasi altiorem, *tantum* hispatii habentem, *quantum* memoriae solent habere (14.10-11).

OS quanto dura el amor de *tal* muger *commo* esta? (236.21-22).

6.13. The function word is accompanied by the definite article.

OS e *la* [*mas*] presçiada de las buenas costunbres es castidat (265.19-20).

MS Le acabo de conocer, pero á estos, se los versa, hasta *el menos* corrido (30.21-22).

6.14. The function word is accompanied by the definite article and is correlated.

OS e ante ellos fue puesta una mesa *la mas* noble *que* ome podria ver... (229.18-19).

6.2. The function word is used with adverbs.

VL accessimus et ostense sunt nobis inde *a* contra duae ciuitates... (15.15-16).

OS *Por* aqui auedes a yr... (197.1).

MS Pos yo no me puedo mover *de* aquí... (11.8).

6.3. The funtion word is used with adjectives.

VL etiam et *illos* maiores, qui in solitudine sedebant... (24.8-9).

OS asy commo la mosca que dexa la carne fresca e va a *la* podrida (221.27:222.1).

MS Siempre está mejor que *el* anterior (26.15).

7. Function words as indicators of exclamations, interrogations and direct address

The words most commonly found as indicators of exclamations, interrogations and direct address were:

VL *ecce, quam longe, quemadmodum,* a form of *qui, quid,* a form of *quisnam, ubinam.*

OS *commo, con que, de cuyo, do, o, onde, qual, a qual, por qual, quando, quanto, que, en que, por que, quien.*

MS *á dónde, á qué, a que, a ver, cómo, cuándo, cuando, cuánto, de, de qué, de quén, dónde, en cuánto, en donde, en qué, hojalá, lo que, onde que, pa cuándo, para quién, por qué, pos, pos que, qué, que, que si, quién, si, sí que, vaya si.*

7.1. The function word is uni-functional.

7.11. The function word introduces an exclamation.

VL *Ecce* puteus unde potauit sancta Rebecca camelos pueri sancti Abrahae... (23.38-39).

OS por aquella fe que me tu deues *que* me digas sy son

biuos e sanos (205.7-8).

MS *Pos* ni que juera su gata! (11.26).

7.12. The function word introduces an interrogation.

OS E *commo*...temblo aca suso la tierra? (241.8-9).

MS *Qué* asté sabe algo de números? (6.22).

7.13. The function word introduces direct address.

OS *O* loco, que mal aprendiste los consejos que te dy! (260.25-26).

7.2. The function word is bi-functional.

7.21. The function word is an actor.

7.211. The function word introduces an exclamation.

MS *Quién* hace caso de la colilla! (22.16).

7.212. The function word introduces an interrogation.

MS *Qué* se les ofrece á sus mercedes? (36.27).

7.22. The function word is the first object.

7.221. The function word introduces an exclamation.

MS *Qué* van a pensar en la vecindad! (22.28-29).

7.222. The function word introduces an interrogation.

VL Nam *quid* dicam de ornatu fabricae ipsius...? (33.11).

OS Ya mia fija de buen conoscer, pues la muger que mucho ama, *qual* ama? (236.19-20).

MS Qué me da por esta maravilla? (20.4-5).

7.23. The function word is the second object.

7.231. The function word introduces an interrogation.

MS Nadie sabe *para quién* trabaja (34.16).

7.24. The function word is or introduces a predicative.

7.241. The function word introduces an interrogation.

VL Tunc ergo interrogaui illos sanctos, *quidnam* esset hoc ...(14.11-12).

OS E *quien* eres tu? (260.10).

MS *Qué* será eso? (31.19).

7.25. The function word is or introduces an adverb.

7.251. The function word introduces an exclamation.

OS O mesquino, *commo* fueste engañado de mi! (260.9-10).

MS *Cuánto* han subido! (7.26).

7.252. The function word introduces an interrogation.

VL requisiui de eo, *quam longe* esset ipse locus (17.15-16).

OS E *commo* vos perdio? (187.14).

MS *Dónde* está que no lo veo? (30.15).

7.26. The function word is an adjective.

7.261. The function word introduces an exclamation.

MS *Cuánta* amabilidad! (14.19).

7.262. The function word introduces an interrogation.

OS *De cuyo* amor? (233.18-19).

MS Viste *que* ojos me echó la vieja? (29.26).

8. Function words with independent elements or loose constructions

The words most commonly found as function words with independent elements or loose constructions were:

VL *autem, hoc est, id est, in quantum, iuxta, quantum, quid, quod, sicut, tamen, ut, ut et.*

OS *commo, qual, segunt.*

MS *como que, pos.*

20

VL Et licet ea loca, *ut* superius dixi, iam nosse... (11.28).

OS So un cauallero *qual* vos vedes... (198.6-7).

MS y cada vez pior, *pos* dígame, yo casi no tengo con qué lavar (9.16-18).

VITA

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